

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed at Public Sale, on the premises,
On Friday the 24th of December next, FIVE ACRES OF LAND.
more or less, late the Estate of IGNATIUS FELTY, deceased, situate in the Borough of Berwick, Adams county, adjoining lands of Michael Hoffman, Mr. Strubinger, and fronting on the Gettysburg Turnpike.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

HENRY J. KUHN,
Guardian of the Heirs.
By the Court—W. S. HAMILTON, Clerk.
Nov. 22.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!



A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Annals and Gift Books.
SUITABLE for Presents at the approaching Holidays, has just been received at the Book and Stationery Store of S. H. BUEHLER, in Chambersburg street, including
Friendship's Offering, The Opal, The Hyacinth, The Moss Rose, Christmas Keepsake, Religious Souvenir, &c., Poems by Annetta, Do by Mrs. Sigourney, Child's World, Hood's Poems, Fairy Book, &c.
together with a large variety of Gift Books, Toy Books, &c. for all ages—handsomely bound and embellished—all of which will be sold very low.
Call and see them.

S. H. BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Dec. 13.

Cheap Books, Cheap Books!



THE long winter nights are coming—the season for mental improvement is at hand. To all persons who prefer to spend their leisure hours in the cultivation of their minds, it will be interesting to know that a great variety of interesting and useful books may be had at very low prices at KELLER KURTZ'S Cheap Book Store, opposite the Bank, in York street, Gettysburg, where many are supplying themselves with the best books, at the cheapest rates.
I keep on hand, to which I make weekly additions, a most valuable collection in History, Biography, Travels, Voyages, Science, Theology, Philosophy, Mechanics, the Arts, Poetry, Medicine, &c. &c.—in addition to which is a splendid assortment of ANNUALS and GIFT BOOKS. Call and see. Also School Books and Stationery, Wholesale and Retail.
Dec. 13.

Jewelry, Watch Guards,
WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c. &c. can always be had at the Clock & Watch Establishment of
ALEX. FRAZER.
July 14.

A NEW AND LARGE SUPPLY OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
HAS JUST BEEN RECEIVED AND OPENED AT
Samson's Clothing Store,
in East York street, embracing every variety of Boys' and Men's wear. Call and see them immediately.
MARCUS SAMSON.
Nov. 29.

GOLD PENS AND SILVER PENCILS.
(best quality.) Card Cases, Visiting and Printing Cards, Fancy Note Paper, Envelopes, Motto Wafers, Fancy Sealing Wax, Letter Stamps, &c. for sale by
S. H. BUEHLER.
Dec. 13.

OLIVER EVANS'
Salamander, Fire and Thief proof IRON CHESTS,
WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by FIRE or BURGLARS, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.
LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS, TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c. DRUGGISTS PRESSES, EAGLE GLASS PAPER, PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c. PACKING LEVERS, HOISTING MACHINES, REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.
OLIVER EVANS,
61 South Second st., below Chestnut, Philad.
1510

REFRIGERATORS
For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BUTTER, MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.
WATER FILTERS.
OLIVER EVANS' CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water that is brackish or muddy, whether by rains, minerals, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Waterworks, No. 61 South Second street, two doors below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Oct. 4.

LEGAL FORMS
FOR the transaction of Business, adapted to the use of all men, whether in Public or Private life. Also a set of Tax & Interest Tables, together with a short system of Book-Keeping. Price 12 1/2 cents—for sale at the Book-Store of
KELLER KURTZ.
Dec. 13.

NOTICE.
Estate of Charles T. Welsh, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CHARLES T. WELSH, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Borough, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said estate to discharge the same without delay, and those having claims, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.
GEORGE LITTLE, Adm'r.
Dec. 13.

HANDBILLS, BLANKS,
And Printing of every description,
Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

Poetry.

BROKEN TIES.

The broken ties of happier days,
How often do they seem
To come before the mental gaze,
Like a remembered dream.
Around us each dissevered chain,
In sparkling ruin lies,
And earthly hands can ne'er again
Unite these broken ties.
The parent of our infant home,
The kindred that we loved,
Far from our arms perchance may roam,
To distant scenes removed.
Or we have watched their parting breath,
And closed their weary eyes,
And sighed to think how sadly death
Can sever human ties.
The friends, the lov'd ones of my youth,
They too are gone or changed,
Or, worse than all, their love and truth
Are darkened and estranged.
They meet us in a glittering throng,
With cold, averted eyes,
And wonder that we weep our wrong,
And mourn our broken ties.
Oh! who in such a world as this,
Could bear their lot of pain,
Did not one radiant hope of bliss
Uncolored yet remain?
That hope the sovereign Lord has given
Who reigns beyond the skies;
That hope unites our souls to heaven,
By truth's enduring ties.

Miscellaneous.

HOME.

What can be more beautiful than the following passage on this subject from the fruitful pen of N. P. Willis:
"How many thoughts and affections cling around the word home! The traveler as he wanders o'er the rough pathway of some distant clime, calls to his recollection the scenes of his own lovely home; and beholds in imagination, seated around his own fire-side, his affectionate spouse and lovely children, eagerly awaiting his return home. The young man, as he arrives at an age capable of 'doing for himself,' and starts out in the world to seek a fortune in a distant State, casts behind a long and lingering look at his early home, and remembers that he has left there all the endearments of his childhood and early youth; a kind mother who had succored him in infancy, and watched over him in childhood; an affectionate sister who had been his guardian through youth, and solace in affliction; and the companions of his early days, still remain at his childhood's home; and as he wanders along o'er hill and dale, in search of an abiding place; as he encounters difficulties, and dangers across his path; as temptations intervene and misfortunes arise, he is satisfied there is no place like home. As the sea-faring mariner skims o'er the briny tide; as he is tossed to and fro upon the foaming wave, in search of hidden treasures that lay across the mighty deep; the recollections of home in all its loveliness come up to his mind, and when among strangers and far from home in some distant land, he sighs:
"Home! sweet home,
There is no place like Home!"
The Female Temper.—No trait of character is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet temper.—Home can never be made happy without it. It is like the flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night, wearied and worn by the toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition! It is sunshine falling on his heart. He is happy, and the cares of life are forgotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the minds of a whole family. Where it is found in the wife and mother, you observe kindness and love predominating over the natural feeling of a bad heart. Smiles, kind words and looks characterize the children, and peace and love have their dwelling there. Study, then, to acquire and retain a sweet temper. It is more valuable than gold; it captivates more than beauty; and to the close of life it retains all its freshness and power.
Never Countenance Profanity.—If you happen to be in company where the talk turns into part obscenity, scandal, folly or vice of any kind, you had better pass for morose and unsocial among people whose good opinion is not worth having, than shock your own conscience by joining in conversation which you must disapprove of.
Sir Matthew Hale says: "Be careful not to interrupt another when he is speaking: bear him out and you will understand him better, and be able to give him the better answer." This is good advice.
Truth feareth nothing so much as concealment, and desireth nothing so much as clearly to be laid open to all. When it is most naked, it is most lovely and powerful.
In the middle ages, in France, a person convicted of being a calumniator, was condemned to place himself on all fours, and bark like a dog for a quarter of an hour. If this custom were adopted at the present day, there would be some bow-wow-ing.
Tongues are like race horses, which run the faster the less weight they carry.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A good many years ago, two elderly maiden ladies of Medford, who lived by Mystic Pond, as it used to be called, waited formally upon Justice W——, to enter a complaint against one John Tanner and others. Such conduct as Tanner's, they thought abominable, and he ought to be taken care of. It was a shame, so it was, that two respectable females could not look out of their windows of a morning without being shocked by his indecencies. If there was no law for such outrages, they were very sure there ought to be one. Such an example as John Tanner's was enough to corrupt the city of London—they could tolerate it no longer, &c. &c.
With much difficulty, and a world of questioning, the magistrate at last got from their virginal lips the specific nature of their grievance. It appeared that John Tanner, et al., were in the habit of bathing every morning in the pond on the opposite side to where the maidens dwelt. "But ladies," said the magistrate, "it seems to me that the pond is at least half a mile wide, and you do not live very close to the edge of it. I do not see how you could identify Tanner at that distance; or indeed, how you could tell whether it was man or beast in the water."
"No more we could," replied the spinsters; "we were in doubt about it more than a week, and at last Sarah happened to think of sending to borrow Captain Dampsey's spy-glass, and that made all clear."

FEMALE DRESS.

We are inclined to think that the female attire of the present day is, upon the whole, in as favorable a state as the most vehement advocates for what is called nature and simplicity could desire. It is a costume in which they can dress quickly, walk nimbly, eat plentifully, stoop easily, lolli gracefully, and, in short, perform all the duties of life without let or hindrance. The head is left to its natural size, the skin to its native purity, the waist at its proper region, the heels at their real level. The dress is calculated to bring out the natural beauties of the person, and each of them has, as far as we see, fair play. Flounces are a nice question. We like them when they wave and flow, as in a very light material—muslin or gauze, or barege—when a lady has no outline and no mass, but looks like a receding angel, or dissolving view, but we do not like them in a stiff material, where they flop, or in a rich one, where they bristle, and where they break the flowing lines of the petticoat, and throw light and shade where you do not expect them. In short, we like the gown that can do without flounces, as Josephine liked a face that could do without whiskers, but, in either case, it must be a good one.—Quarterly Review.

The English girl spends more than one half of her waking hours in physical amusements, that is, in amusement which tends to develop and invigorate, and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, runs, dances, plays, swings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock, and all this without having it forever impressed upon her mind that she is thereby wasting her time. She does this every day, until it becomes a habit, which she will follow up through life. Her frame, as a necessary consequence, is larger, her muscular system better developed, her nervous system in subordination, her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her mind healthier. She may not know as much, at the age of seventeen, as does the American girl; as a general thing, she does not, but the growth of her intellect has been stimulated by no hot house culture, and though maturity comes later, it will last proportionably longer. Eight hours each day of mental application, for girls between the ages of ten and nineteen years, or ten hours each day, as is sometimes required at school, with two hours for meals, one for religious duties, the remainder for physical exercises, are enough to break down the strongest constitution.
Dr. Colburn, of Newark, N. J., warns parents to be very careful in not suffering the temporary teeth of their children to decay. He reminds them that they were not made for decay, but for use, until the permanent teeth appear, when nature removes them by the absorption of their roots. He also bids them remember that the first four double teeth, which usually appear between the fifth and sixth year, if lost, will never be replaced by others.
How to Escape Drowning.—A Dutchman was relating his marvellous escape, when thirteen of his companions were drowned by the upsetting of a boat, and he alone was saved.
"And how did you escape the fate of the rest?" asked one of the hearers.
"I did not go in to poet," was the Dutchman's placid answer.
Philosophical happiness is to want little and enjoy much; vulgar happiness is to want much and enjoy little.

SECOND DESPATCHES FROM MAJOR DOWNING.

Headquarters, Mexico, new addition to the United States, October 25, 1847.

MR. GALE & SEATON: My dear old friends, General Scott and I find a good deal of bother about getting our despatches through to Vera Cruz, or else you'd hear from me oftener. I do think the President is too backward about clearing out this road from here to Vera Cruz and keeping it open, and introducing the improvements into the country that we stand in need of so much here. He and Mr. Richie pretends to have constitutional scruples about it, and says the constitution don't allow of internal improvements, and Mr. Richie says the resolutions of '98 is dead again it too; and, besides, Mr. Richie says these internal improvements is a Federal doctrine, and he'd always go agin 'em for that if nothing else. But 'tis strange to me the President hasn't never found out yet that where there's a will there's a way, constitution or no constitution. All he's got to do is to call all these roads round here in Mexico "military roads," and then he'd have the constitution on his side, for every body knows the constitution allows him to make military roads. I know the President is very delicate about fringing on the constitution, so I don't blame him so much for holding back about the internal improvements here in Mexico, though I don't think there's any part of the U. States where they are needed more. But there's no need of splitting hairs about the roads; military roads isn't internal improvements, and he's a right to make military roads as much as he pleases. And as them is just the kind of roads we want here, and shall want for fifty years, (for our armies will have to keep marching about the country for fifty years before they'll be able to tame these Mexicans and turn them into Americans,) it is confounded strange to me that the President is so behind hand about this business. What's the use of our going on and annexing away down south here, if he don't back us up and hold on to the slack? And there's no way to hold on to it but to keep these military roads open so our armies can go back and forth and bring us in victuals and powder and shot and money.

Here we've been, weeks and weeks since we annexed the city of Mexico, waiting and holding on for the President to send us more men and more money, and tell us what to do next. This backwardness of the President since we got into the city of Mexico seems the more strange to me, considering. For, when he was fixing me off to come out here and see if I could make a settlement with Santa Anna, I tried to persuade him to let the armies hold still while I was making the bargain. I told him he never could bring a man to reason or to trade when he was knocking him down all the time. But I couldn't seem to make him understand it. He stood to it his way was the best—the sword in one hand and peace in tother, all the way along—a word and a blow, and the blow always first.

"Why, Major Downing," says he, "if you want to reason a man into a peace, that's another thing; but if you want to conquer a peace, my way is the only way. That's the way I begun this war, and that's the way I mean to carry it out."

"How so," says I; "how did you begin the war in that way?"

"Why," says he, "Slidell was the word, and Taylor was the blow; and not only my friends, but even my enemies, admit that the blow came first."

The President said that was the rule he had gone by all the way along, and he meant to stick to it; and not hearing any thing from him so long, I'm afraid he's got a notion that peace is conquered. But that would be a bad mistake, if he has got such a notion; for it isn't conquered; it's only scattered. It's a good deal as 'twas with Bill Johnson, when he and I was boys, and he undertook to conquer a hornet's nest, expecting to get lots of honey. He took a club and marched bravely up to it and hit it an awful dig, and knocked it into a thousand slinders.

"There, blast ye," says Bill, "I guess you're done to now," as he begun to look round for the honey. But he soon found 'twasn't conquered; 'twas only scattered. And presently they begun to fly at him and sting him on all sides.—One hit him a dab on his arm, and another on his leg, and another on his face. At last Bill found he should be done to himself if he staid there, so he cut and run.

"Hallo," says I, "Bill, where's your honey?"

"Darn it all," says he, "if I haint got no honey, I knocked their house to pieces; I've got that to comfort me."

I wish you would try to convince the President that 'tis only scattered here; 'tisn't conquered, and he must give us the means to keep moving, or we shall get badly stung time-by. If he only backs us up well, I'll pledge myself that we'll carry out the campaign marked out in my last despatches, which would bring us clear down to Cape Horn in four or five years; and I'm very anxious

to get there, it strikes me that would be such a good horn to hold on to in all dilemmas, even if all the rest of the country went by the board. I dreamt tother night that we had got through annexin all North and South America; and then I thought our country was turned into a monstrous great ship of war, and Cape Horn was the bowsprit and Mr. Polk was the captain. And the captain was walking the deck with his mouth shut, and every body was looking at him and wondering what he was going to do next. At last he sung out, "Put her about; we'll sail across now and take Europe and Asia and Africa in tow—don't stop for bird's-egging round among the West India Islands; we can pick them up as we come back along,—crowd all sail now and let her have it."

Away we went; I never seen a ship sail faster. The wind begun to blow harder and harder, and then it come on an awful storm, and at last it blowed a perfect hurricane. The sails begun to go to flutters, and she rolled as if she was going to upset. Some of the oldest and best sailors among the crew told the captain we should all go to destruction if she didn't take in sail, and furl and clew up, and get things tight, and bring her head round to the wind. Mr. Richie was standing by his side, and says he, "Captain Polk, them is all nothing but Federal lies, as I've shown hundreds of times not only in the Union, but years and years ago in the Enquirer. Them fellows only want to give aid and comfort to the enemy; don't pay any attention to 'em.—Here's the chart, (he held up in his hand the resolutions of '98,) sail by this, and I'll risk her on any tack and in all weathers."

On we went, lickity-split, the hurricane blowed harder, the timbers begun to creak, the sails split to ribbons, some of the spars begun to snap and go by the board, and then all at once there was a terrible cry, "breakers ahead!" The Captain then jumped as if he was wide awake; and, says he, "call all hands and put her about." But when the officers come to give orders to the crew, not one of them would mind or pay any attention. The whole crew was in a mutiny; and the ship was so large, and the crew was such a mixed up mess of different sorts of folks that there was more than twenty different mutinies all at once in different parts of the vessel.

"Well," says Captain Polk, "I wash my hands of this mischief; if the crew wont turn to and help, the ship must go ashore."

Then an old sailor spoke up and said: "All the crews in the world couldn't do any good now; the ship was dished, and must be plumped on the rocks; her sails and spars was gone, the timbers sprung, and the hold half full of water." In a few minutes she struck, and the rocks gored a hole through her side, and the water poured in, and down she sunk lower and lower, till at last she gave one mighty guggle, and plunged all under the water, except a piece of the bowsprit that stuck out. The storm and the waves swept over her, and the whole crew and every body aboard was lost, except a few of us who scrambled up and clung to the bowsprit.

The hard spring I had to make to get on to the bowsprit waked me up; and, although I aint one that thinks much of dreams, I cant help thinking a good deal of Cape Horn, and naterally feel anxious to get along down that way as fast as we can; so I hope you'll urge the President to be a little more stirring, and let us have men and money a little faster.

I shall have to break off here for to-day, because I've got to write a little despatch to the President to send by the same post. I have received some letters from Uncle Joshua and other relations and friends in the United States, and send some of 'em along to you, which you can, if you think best, hitch on to my despatches, just as General Scott takes the letters of his under-officers and hitches on to his despatches.

So I remain your old friend,
MAJ. JACK DOWNING.

No. II.—To James K. Polk, President of the United States and all annexed countries:

Headquarters, City of Mexico, Annexed United States, Oct. 25, 1847.

DEAR COLONEL: Things is getting along here as well as could be expected, considerin the help we have, but we are altogether too weak-handed to work to profit. If you want us to hurry along down south, we need a good deal more help and more money. It wouldn't be no use to give that three millions of dollars to Santa Anna now, for the people have got so out with him that he couldnt make a peace if he had six millions.—He's skulking about the country, and has as much as he can do to take care of himself. So I think you had better give up the notion about peace altogether, it'll be such a hard thing to get, and send us on the three millions here to help us along in our annexin. It's dangerous standin still in this annexin business.—It's like the old woman's soap; if it dont go ahead, it goes back. It would be a great help to us in the way of holdin on to what we get, if you would carry out that plan of giving the Mexican land to

settlers from the United States as fast we annex it. I've been very impatient to see your proclamation offering the land to settlers to come out here.—You've no idea how much help it would be to us if we only had a plenty of our folks out here, so that, as fast as we killed a Mexican, or drove him off from his farm, we could put an American right on to it. If we could only plant as we go, in this way, we should soon have a crop of settlers here that could hold on to the slack themselves, and leave the army free to go ahead and keep on annexin. I thought, when I left Washington, you was a going to put out such a proclamation right away. And I think you are putting it off a good deal too long, for we've got land and farms enough here now for two hundred thousand at least; and, if they would only come on fast enough I think we could make room for twenty thousand a week for a year to come. But I'm afraid you're too delicate about doing your duty in this business; you are such a stickler for the constitution. I'm afraid you're waiting for Congress to meet so as to let them have a finger in the pie. But I wouldn't do it: if you do, I'm afraid you'll wish your cake was dough again. From all I can hear from home things is looking rather squally there. Our party seems to be falling off; in New York State they are all faded away into Barnburners and Hunkers, and it looks all over the country as if the Whigs was coming into power; and if they should it would be a terrible calamity, for they are too narrow-minded and too much behind the age to understand the rights of this annexin business, and it's ten chances to one if they dont contrive some way to put a stop to it.

I've got a good deal more that I want to say, and some advice I should like to give you, but I shall be obliged to leave it till my next despatch. I neednt stop to tell you about General Scott in this, cause I spose he'll speak for himself.—But I must tell you that I went out tother day to see General Cushing, and found him awfully tickled about being nominated for Governor of the Old Bay State. At first he was a good deal amazed at it; he was as much surprised as you was Colonel when you first heard that you was nominated for President.—What amazed him so much was that he'd always been thinking all along that he was a Whig till the nomination come, and then he jumped up and snapped his fingers, and said he believed, after all, the Democrats was the right party.—He's in great spirits, and says he's no doubt he shall be elected. He goes for annexin now the hottest of any of us, and says he takes the great Alexander for his model, and goes for annexin as long as there is any country left to annex. His ankle is quite well, and General Pillow's foot is a good deal better.

I have the honor to be your private ambassador and faithful friend, from fifty-four forty on one side down to Cape Horn on tother.

MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

RIGHTS.

There is nothing to which men adhere with so much tenacity, as that which they call rights; and in the sturdy pursuit of right, in thousands of instances, they sacrifice their interests. A man will go to law for the ninth part of a hair, and have his verdict, his judgment, his execution; may ruin his neighbor and himself—and get his right; his right as he understood it—his right as his neighbor did not understand it—his right as the Court adjudged it. But how much better to act under the guidance of a benevolent heart—to suffer a little wrong rather than suffer a great calamity. I speak from the experience of years and a professional life, when I say, that nine-tenths of all the suits that I have known might have been compromised in the outset, on terms more advantageous to both parties, than was the final result, if both parties had been willing to yield a little; to sacrifice less than the costs of a law suit, for the sake of "friendship."

Childhood's Tears.—Scott has beautifully embodied the oft noted fact of the transient nature of children's tears: "The tear down childhood's cheek that flows, Is like the dew drop on the rose; When next the summer breeze comes by, And waves the bush, the flower is dry."

An eminent Doctor of Divinity, residing not a hundred miles from New York, and famous for the originality of his phraseology, was asleep the other evening in his chamber, while his wife was mending a rent in one of his garments. He awoke and asked the lady if she knew why she was like the devil. "I do not," was her answer. "Do you give it up?" "I do, certainly!" "Because," said the Doctor, "while men slept the enemy sowed tares.—N. York Evening Post.

Mrs. Partington's early education was sadly neglected. Seeing a vote recorded thus, "ayes 32—noes 48," she dropped a stitch, and holding up both hands, exclaimed, "la me, how strange to have more noses than eyes." She didn't speak again till tea time.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

CLOSING BUSINESS!!!

A Great Chance for Bargains!!!

I HAVE determined to quit my present business, and will sell off my whole stock at astonishingly low prices. My stock is well assorted, comprising every thing in the DRY GOODS and FANCY line; the best GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. &c. When every thing will be sold at the lowest rate, it is unnecessary to particularize in an advertisement. It is certain that all persons will find amongst my goods something to suit them, and it is not the less certain that prices shall not be the way to prevent a sale. The present opportunity is a rare one, for my stock was purchased at the very lowest market prices, and it consists of the best quality articles. I have no old or damaged goods on hand; so all who will call on me may be assured of buying first rate goods and at the greatest reduction of prices.

To every body I say come and buy my Goods, and you will find that you will save a great deal of money, by so doing. To any person wishing to begin business, the present chance is a good one, for I would dispose of my stock, entire, to a great advantage to the purchaser.

E. H. DOWRA.

N. B. I have a few LIQUORS, very cheap.

Gettysburg, Dec. 6.

THE WAR IN MEXICO AND OUR VICTORIES.

Much talked about has been your know, The famous battles in Mexico: None dare dispute, but must confess, The glory of our arms' success. But mightier victories than these Have long been made with greater ease; Victories triumphant and complete. At Marcus Samson's, in York street, For Clothing Cheap there's none dare try To rival him in quantity; In style and make, and fit and ease, His patrons he's sure to please. His stock is great his prices small, Who would buy cheap had better call. Are you going to buy CLOTHING this fall, and do you want to buy cheap? If so, call at

SAMSON'S

Clothing and Variety Store, nearly opposite the Bank, in Gettysburg, where the largest and best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

for BOYS' and MEN'S wear, ever received in Gettysburg, is now being opened. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to enumerate the different articles comprising the assortment, which includes every variety of Boys' and Men's Apparel, such as superfine Cashmere, and Cloth Dress COATS and CLOAKS; fine and superfine Tweed Coats; Cassinet do.; plain and fancy Cassimere, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassinet PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, Plain and Fancy VESTS; Wrappers, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Caps, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of

FANCY ARTICLES.

Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Pen-knives, Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Purses, Dish shades, Umbrellas, Violin and Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

Having purchased an unusually large supply of Goods, for Cash, and having determined to sell on the Cash and One Price principle, I have put down my Goods to the lowest prices, and will sell them at astonishingly low rates. If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing your Fall and Winter Clothing, call and examine the splendid assortment now opening by

MARCUS SAMSON.

Nov. 8.

Now is the Time!

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAS just received and is now opening a large and handsome stock of FALL GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place. They have been selected with much care—bought upon the very best terms, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please. The Stock consists, in part, of

CHEAP CLOTHS.

COATINGS, CASSIMERS, CASSINETTS, Jeans, Velvets and Velvet Cords, Plaid and Beaver CLOTHS—cheap.

Plaid, Striped, and Plain Goods of every variety for Ladies' Cloaks, VERY LOW; also Figured, Plaid, and Plain

FRENCH CLOTHS,

a very superior article for Ladies' Cloaks, with Trimmings to suit—very cheap; also,

Plushes, Velvets, Satins & Silks,

of every variety of color, for Ladies' Bonnets, with Trimmings to suit; plain French and English Merinoes, Plaids, Stripes, Plain Goods, every variety; Mohair and Silk-warp

ALPACAS,

superior and very cheap. Also—Rep-Cashmeres, M. Delaines, Gingham, Calicoes, Silks, plain, figured, plaid and striped,

with almost every variety of articles for

LADIES' DRESSES.

4-4 Silk Velvets and 4-4 Black Italian Silks,

for Ladies' Cardinals, with trimmings to suit.

—ALSO—

CHEAP DOMESTICS,

Queensware, Hardware,

FRESH PRODUCE,

&c. &c. all of which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat. If Please call—it will do us pleasure to show the Goods and give you BARGAINS, such as you have not had before.

P. S.—If you want to buy CHEAP STOVES, call with

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Oct. 4.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.

Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank and Public Offices, where one of the firm may at all times be found, and where communications will receive prompt attendance.

JAMES COOPER.

R. G. MC CREARY.

June 21.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ADAM FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph Martin, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of



CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices; and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

THE DAILY NEWS.

THE unexampled success which has thus far attended the News Establishment, encourages the proprietors to spare no exertions to make the Daily News a paper which shall be second to none of its contemporaries in Philadelphia. They will make it their special aim to impart a dignified and high moral tone to the paper, and to exclude from its columns every thing of an indecent or offensive nature. They have the most ample resources, in every respect to enable them to give to its readers the latest and most accurate local, foreign and domestic intelligence, and also full and reliable accounts of the Markets and Commercial news generally.

The Daily News will continue to advocate Whig principles as originally expounded by the Fathers of the Constitution, and adopted by the accredited organs and champions of the Whig cause at the present day. It will urge the holding of a Whig National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency, and will battle, with all the ability, zeal and energy it can command, to secure the triumphant election of the nominees of that Convention.

Terms.—To mail subscribers, single copies will be furnished at \$4.00 per annum. Twelve or more copies, ordered at the same time, and addressed to the same Post-office, will be sent at the rate of \$3.00 per copy.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS will be issued from the same office, from and after the first of January next, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays of each week, and will contain the same matter as the Daily, including the news of the day on which it is issued.

The regular subscription price will be \$3.00 for a single copy; four copies, \$2.50 per copy; ten copies, \$2.00 per copy.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY NEWS published at the same office, on every Saturday morning, is a cheap Family Paper, will be furnished to subscribers at the following low terms: One copy, \$1; six copies, \$5; thirteen copies \$10; twenty copies, \$15; twenty-seven copies, \$20, &c.

Die Wochentliche Neukritiken.

A weekly German Newspaper, devoted to the advocacy of sound Whig principles, and to the dissemination of local, foreign and domestic intelligence, will be published from and after the first of March next.

Terms.—One copy, \$1.50; four copies, \$5; ten copies, \$10.

If no case will either of the above papers be forwarded unless payment be made in advance; and no paper will be sent after the expiration of the time, unless the subscription is renewed.

Money remitted through the mail, will be at the risk of the publishers. Notes of all specie-paying Banks, in any part of the Union, will be received in pay.

FAXSON, SANDERSON & KILLINGER.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.

THE DAILY NATIONAL WHIG

Published in the City of Washington, every day at 8 o'clock, p. m.—Sundays excepted—and served to subscribers in the City; at the Navy Yard, in Georgetown; in Alexandria and in Baltimore on the same evening, at 6 cents a week, payable to the sole Agent of the Whig, G. L. Gilchrist, Esq., or his order. It is also mailed to any part of the United States for \$4 per annum, or \$2 for six months, payable in advance. Advertisements of ten lines or less inserted one time for 50 cents; two times for 75 cents; three times \$1; one week for \$1.75; two weeks for \$2.75; one month for \$1.75; three months \$4.00; six months \$7.00; one year \$12.00—payable in advance.

THE NATIONAL WHIG is what its name indicates. It speaks the sentiments of the Whig party of the Union on every question of public policy. It advocates the election to the Presidency of Zachary Taylor, subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention. It makes war to the knife upon all the measures and acts of the Administration deemed to be adverse to the interests of the country, and exposes without fear or favor the corruptions of the party in power. Its columns are open to every man in the country for the discussion of political or any other questions.

In addition to politics, a large portion of the National Whig will be devoted to publications upon Agriculture, Mechanic and other useful arts, Science in general, Law, Medicine, Statistics, &c. Choice specimens of American and Foreign Literature, will also be given; including Reviews, &c. A weekly list of the Patents issued by the Patent Office will likewise be published—the whole forming a complete family newspaper.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL WHIG, one of the largest newspapers in the United States, is now made up from the columns of the Daily National Whig, and is published every Saturday for the low price of two dollars per annum, payable in advance. A double sheet of eight pages will be given whenever the press of matter shall justify it.

The memoirs of General Taylor, written expressly for the National Whig, are in course of publication. They commenced with the second number, a large number of copies of which have been printed, to supply calls for back numbers.

CHARLES W. FENTON, Proprietor of National Whig.

Washington, Oct. 18.

WAVERLY NOVELS.—34 volumes.

bound in 5, for \$2.50 at the cheap Book & Stationary Store of KELLER KURTZ.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.—A variety of superior Cavendish, Plug, Congress and Fine-cut Tobacco, also Segars of all prices and qualities, the best in the State—just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, by KELLER KURTZ.

112 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

July 19.

6m.

6m.

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6m.

REMOVAL.

SAJAS J. CULP respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment

to the room formerly occupied by Wm. BELL, deceased, opposite WAMPLER'S TANNERY, in Baltimore street, where he will be pleased to attend to the orders of all who wish to have work done up in fashionable style, and at low rates. Arrangements have been made to receive the

Latest Fashions, from Philadelphia and New York, so that customers can rely on having their garments made in the most approved styles.

Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Aug. 27.

3m.

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing to have Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rates as at any other establishment in the place, and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22.

OLIVER EVANS'

Salamander, Fire and Thief proof

IRON CHESTS,

WARRANTED equal to any other make, and have never been injured by Fire or Burglars, in a single instance. He also keeps on hand a full supply of Common Chests, made of lighter iron, at lower prices.

LETTER COPYING PRESSES & BOOKS, TRUCKS FOR STORES, FACTORIES, &c. DRUGGISTS PRESSES.

EAGLE GLASS PAPER, PORTABLE SHOWER BATHS, &c. PACKING LEVERS, HOISTING MACHINES, REFRIGERATORS & WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS.

61 South Second St., below Chestnut, Philad.

REFRIGERATORS

For Cooling and Preserving MEAT, BUTTER, MILK, and all articles intended for Culinary purposes.

WATER FILTERS.

OLIVER EVANS' CELEBRATED WATER FILTERS, for Purifying water that is brackish or muddy, whether by rains, minerals, or otherwise, can be had of all sizes and prices, at the Warehouses, No. 61 South Second Street, two floors below Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

1510.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry

At the "Philadelphia Watch & Jewelry Store," No. 96 N. Second street, corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled 15 \$40.00
casual cases and Gold Dial, 20.00
Silver Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 20.00
Silver Patent Lever Watches, 7 Jewels, 12.00
Silver Lepine Watches, Jewelled, 12.00
Quarter Watches, 5.00
Imitation Quarter Watches, 3.00
Gold Spectacles, 7.00
Fine Silver Spectacles, 1.50
Gold Bracelets with Topaz Stones, 3.50
Gold Pens with Silver Penholder, 1.25
Ladies Gold Pencils, 1.00
Silver Tea Spoons, from \$1.50 per set to 6.00
Gold Finger-Rings, from 37 1/2 cts. to 80.00

Watch Glasses.—Plain 12 1/2 cts.; patent 16 1/2; Locket 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

On hand some Gold and Silver Levers, Le-pines and Quarters lower than the above prices.

Constantly on hand, an assortment of Silver Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar-Tongs, Napkin-Rings, Fruit and Butter Knives, Thimbles, Shields, Knitting Needle Cases and Sheaths, Purse and Reticle Cases—the silver warranted to be equal to American coin.

Also a great variety of Fine Gold Jewelry, consisting in part of Finger-rings of all styles, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emerald, Topaz, Turquoise, Garnet, Cornelian, Jasper, Cape May, Amethyst, and other stones. Breastpins and Bracelets of all styles, set with Stones and Cameos and Enamelled; Ear-rings of all styles; Gold Chains of all styles and of the finest quality, together with all other articles in the line, which will be sold unusually low, wholesale and retail.—Also Platina Lightning Rod Points, by the dozen or single one.

O. CONRAD, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Manufacturer of Silver-ware and Importer of Watches.

No. 96 N. Second Street, corner of Quarry.

N. B.—On hand M. J. Tobias & Co's. best quality full Jewelled, Patent Lever Movements, in 18 Carat Gold Cases. Also, a quantity of Movements which will be cased any style required, and sold at 5 per cent. above the price of Importation.

Philadelphia, July 19.

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LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

Attorney at Law, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, John Reed, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on Chambersburg street, opposite the Hat Store of William W. Paxton, or at his lodgings, at the Hotel of James McCosh.

Nov. 1.

FOR RENT,

A House in West York-street

Inquire of

MARCUS SAMSON.

Nov. 8.

HOUSES

First Premium Writing Ink.

THIS Ink has for a long while become established as a National article, and the following testimonials from Washington City, prove its merits to that distinction:

House of Representatives, Washington City Feb. 24, 1813.

I state that I have used the Ink, during the present session of Congress, manufactured by Joseph E. Hoyer, Esq., of Philadelphia, and I have found it to be of a most excellent quality.

JOHN WHITE, Speaker Ho. Rep. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1813.

Sir—Your Black Writing Ink has been used in this Office since October last, and is highly approved.

I am, respectfully, J. W. HAND, Chief Clerk.

Mr. Joseph E. Hoyer, Philad.

Hoyer's Adamantine Cement.

The following from Becknell's Reporter will best illustrate its value: "Mr. Hoyer manufactures 'Adamantine Cement' for joining broken china, glass, &c.; we have tried the article and found it to be excellent."

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, No. 57 North Third Street, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by

JOSEPH E. HOYER, Manufacturer.

Aug. 2.

COACH MAKING.

TRUE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Duckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Ruggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

New Iron and Steel Store.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swedish, Norwegian, Refined, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Round, Sheet, &c. English, Russian and American Sheet Iron; Small Round and Square Iron, from 3 1/2 lbs. and upwards; Boiler and Flue Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail Rods. Axle Iron, various sizes; Locomotive, Tire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from best stamps of Sweden Iron; Cast and Shear Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replicating their stocks.

Also, PIG and BLOOM IRON received on commission, on which advances will be made.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Do. and Steel Merchants.

117 North Water St. & 36 North Del. Avenue Philadelphia, July 26.

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Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

Whoever wants a first-rate Time-Piece CAN be accommodated by calling at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to Mr. Deahler's Drug Store—where a new lot of beautiful 24 hour and 8 day CLOCKS have just been received from the City. They are of the best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give us a call—they will be sold cheap.

July 19.

Blacksmithing.

All its branches, will be attended to by skilled workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Friday, December 20, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 100 Nassau street (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

We are requested to state that the Stores in this place will be closed on Christmas day.

We are requested to state, that an Address will be delivered by D. M. CONAUGHT, Esq. of Gettysburg, at the celebration of the Eleventh Anniversary of the "East Berlin Improvement Society," on the 28th inst. at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Lieut. HENRY WELSH, of the Marine corps, (son of Henry Welsh, Esq. of Philadelphia, and formerly of Gettysburg,) took sick on the march from Puebla to the city of Mexico, and died of the typhoid fever at San Augustin, 20 miles from the Capital.

Letters have been received from some of the young men who left this town for Mexico. They are all well, and at the Capital, with the exception of Wm. J. MILLER, who was left sick at Perote.

Lieut. JOSEPH C. WALACE, of Harrisburg, who went to Mexico in May last, died at Matamoros, of yellow fever. He was a member of the bar at Harrisburg, and a young man of promising talents.

The "HOME JOURNAL," published at New York by Geo. P. Morris and N. P. Willis, is edited with great literary talent, and has risen to considerable fame. A new volume will commence in January, which will contain the commencement of an original Novel of great and peculiar interest. The price of the paper is \$2.

Graham's Magazine, for December, is on our table. Its embellishments are magnificent. One of them is a portrait of Gen. W. O. Butler, of Kentucky, and is one of a series of Portraits of Army Heroes which is to appear in the Magazine; the others are "Innocence," a beautiful mezzotint, and "A Portrait." There are 24 extra pages—and the contents are all original, from the pens of distinguished writers.

The Court martial for the trial of Col. Fremont will engage in its investigations, at the Washington Arsenal, and it is likely to be quite a protracted affair. On Thursday last, the reporter of the Baltimore Sun was excluded from the Court room for a certain publication made by him.

The Rev. THOMAS V. MOORE, late pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Greenville, and formerly of Carlisle, has recently been installed in the Pastoral charge of the First Presbyterian Church in Richmond, Va.

R. W. Middleton, Esq., has once more left the Editorial chair, having disposed of his establishment, the Lancaster "Union," to C. W. Hamersly, Esq., formerly Editor of the Examiner. Since the latter has entered upon his Editorial career, the "Union" has been considerably enlarged, and, clothed in an entirely new garb, presents a beautiful appearance. The name of Gen. Taylor is placed at the head as the candidate for President, subject to the decision of a National Convention. We welcome Mr. Hamersly back to the ranks of the fraternity.

Several distinguished medical gentlemen of Edinburgh, Scotland, have discovered an easier and far more effective agent in producing sensibility than Ether, which has been in use for some time. It is called Chloroform, or the Perchloride of Formyl. It is a colorless liquid, and its odor pleasant. It requires a less quantity to produce the effect than Ether, is much cheaper, has a more rapid and complete action, is far more agreeable, and more easily inhaled. An Edinburgh paper of the 17th ult. which has been politely handed us by Rev. Dr. Schruicker, contains an account of several cases in which it had been used with the most complete success by Prof. Miller and Dr. Duncan. They are cases of the most serious surgical operations performed without any knowledge on the part of the patient, whilst under the effect of the Chloroform. There is but little doubt it will soon come into general use in serious cases. Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, has, since its discovery, applied it frequently to obstetric practice, and with entire success.

The same Edinburgh paper, from which we copy the above, contains the proceedings of a large meeting of the clergy and the most influential citizens, on the 16th ult. for the purpose of organizing a Sabbath Alliance. Several highly interesting addresses were delivered, and the meeting adjourned to meet again in a few days. The speakers wished to bring back the good old Scotch observance of the Sabbath, which they say has been broken in upon fearfully in the last few years.

Bishop Hughes, of New York, delivered a discourse yesterday week in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, at the request of a large number of members. So great was the crowd, that many were unable to enter the hall. The discourse is said to have been powerful and eloquent. The contrast he drew between Washington and Bonaparte was distinguished by the moral sublimity. There is no doubt he is a man of towering talent.

The Hon. Josiah Quincy, (Whig) has been re-elected Mayor of Boston, receiving 4,743—an independent Whig 1,551—and the Democratic candidate 1,673.

The Weather.

In the early part of last week, we had, in this region of country, a weather as nearly approximating to that of Spring as could be imagined. On Thursday, "things took a turn"—that evening presenting a real old-fashioned Winter appearance, in the shape of a snow-storm which would have done honor to mid-winter. Mother Earth was so completely saturated with water, however, that the evaporation therefrom, owing to the mild weather which prevailed, soon destroyed the prospects of those who were looking forward to the cheering sound of the tinkling sleigh-bell heralding their merry rides. So it is—our fondest hopes and liveliest anticipations are sometimes frustrated in "an hour." This, our readers will please to remember, has nothing to do with us—as Editors rarely have an opportunity to indulge in such luxuries as a sleigh-ride.

Chaplains to Congress.

The Rev. HENRY SLICKER (Meth.) has been elected Chaplain to the Senate, and Rev. ROBERT G. GURLEY, (Presb.) to the House of Representatives.

In the Senate of the U. States, on Monday last, the old officers of that body were honorably re-elected for the two years ensuing, viz:

ASHBURY DICKENS, Secretary.
ROBERT BEALL, Sergeant-at-Arms.
ISAAC HOLLAND, Doorkeeper.
HENRY SLICKER, Chaplain.

Important Movement.

On Wednesday last, in the Senate of the U. States, JOHN C. CALHOUN, of S. C., offered the following important resolutions:

Resolved, That to conquer Mexico and to hold it, either as a province, or to incorporate it into the Union, would be inconsistent with the avowed object for which the war has been prosecuted—a departure from the settled policy of the Government—in conflict with its character and genius, and in the end subversive of our free and popular institutions.

Resolved, That no line of policy in the further prosecution of the war should be adopted which may tend to consequences so disastrous.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed. They have excited much interest, and are the subject of general private comment at Washington. There was no debate on the resolutions at the time, nor will there be for some days.

Locofoco Movement.

On Tuesday, in the Senate of the U. States, Mr. Dickinson, of N. Y., submitted the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That true policy requires the Government of the U. S. to strengthen its political and commercial relations upon this Continent by the annexation of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end and can be justly obtained—and that neither in such acquisition nor in the territorial organization thereof, can any conditions be constitutionally imposed or institutions be provided for or established inconsistent with the right of the people thereof to form a free sovereign State, with the powers and privileges of the original members of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That in organizing a territorial government for territory belonging to the U. States, the principles of self-government upon which our federative system rests will be best promoted—the true spirit and meaning of the constitution be observed, and the confederacy strengthened, by leaving all questions concerning the domestic policy therein to the Legislatures chosen by the people thereof.

Veto Message.

On Wednesday last the President sent in a long Message to the House of Representatives, vetoing the River and Harbor Bill, which passed at the last session of Congress. A very spirited debate ensued. Mr. Vinton completely controverted the statements of the President. Mr. Stewart, of Pa., and Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, also made able speeches in opposition to the doctrines of the Message.

On Wednesday, in the House, Mr. Holmes, of S. C. offered a preamble and resolutions as a basis of a free-trade treaty of peace with Mexico. There was no action upon them.

A Quaker Turkey.

The Artillery Battalion of New Orleans sent an invitation to Gen. Taylor, when he was in that city, to dine with them. His engagements, however, prevented him from complying with their invitation. They then had a paste-board Turkey constructed, which had all the appearance of being a finely-roasted natural one, and sent it to the General at the St. Charles Hotel. When this artificial fowl was opened, it was found to contain, instead of the savory viands as is usually the case, a splendid pair of gold epaulettes, together with a magnificent sash. It was a beautiful tribute of respect.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of Monday last, says that the rivers Allegheny and Monongahela were swollen by the rain of the few days previous, to an unusual height—higher than at any time since 1832, and one foot higher than in November. There were 23 feet of water in the Monongahela on the day previous. There was no doubt that much valuable property would be destroyed.

The ships Mary Frances, of Boston, and the Washington, of Petersburg, Va., came into collision at sea on the 11th inst., and the former vessel was so much disabled that she was left in a sinking condition. The Captain and crew were taken off by the Washington, which vessel was also considerably injured, and put into Boston in distress.

The following description of the weather in New York, which we take from the Tribune, would have answered admirably for this region a week ago:

"The weather yesterday was wet, warm, sultry, misty, melting, mucky, vapory, sloppy, disagreeable, thick, cloudy, moist, fickle, damp, foggy, dripping, drizzly, exhausting, unpleasant, intolerable, unhealthy, indescribable and rainy. At noon the sky was clear and bright, but oh what showers we had at night!"

The steamer which was to sail from Boston on Thursday, was to take out \$150,000 in specie, and the packets about \$200,000, making \$350,000. \$255,000 were taken out the week previous.

Committees of the Senate.

On Monday last, the following gentlemen were appointed Chairmen of the Standing Committees of the Senate:

Foreign Relations—Mr. Sevier.
Finance—Mr. Atherton.
Commerce—Mr. Dix.
Manufactures—Mr. Dickinson.
Agriculture—Mr. Sturgeon.
Military Affairs—Mr. Cass.
Militia—Mr. Knisk.
Naval Affairs—Mr. Fairfield.
Public Lands—Mr. Breese.
Private Land Claims—Mr. Yulee.
Indian Affairs—Mr. Atchison.
Claims—Mr. Mason.
Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Bright.
Judiciary—Mr. Ashley.
Post Office—Mr. Niles.
Roads and Canals—Mr. Hannegan.
Pensions—Mr. Johnson, of La.
District of Columbia—Mr. Cameron.
Patents and Patent Office—Mr. Westcott.
Retrenchment—Mr. Turney.
Territories—Mr. Douglass.
Public Buildings—Mr. Hunter.
Contingent Expenses of Senate—Mr. Feich.
Printing—Mr. Bradbury.
Library—Mr. Pearce.

Committees of the House.

The Speaker, on Monday last, announced the names of the members he had appointed to compose the Standing Committees of the House. The Chairmen are as follow:

Elections—Richard W. Thompson.
Ways and Means—Samuel F. Vinton.
Claims—John A. Rockwell.
Commerce—Washington Hunt.
Public Lands—Jacob Collamer.
Post Office and Post Roads—Wm. L. Goggin.
District of Columbia—John G. Chapman.
Judiciary—Joseph R. Ingersoll.
Revolutionary Claims—Daniel P. King.
Public Expenditures—Thos. L. Clingman.
Private Land Claims—John Gayle.
Manufactures—Andrew Stewart.
Agriculture—Luzh White.
Indian Affairs—M. P. Gentry.
Military Affairs—John M. Botts.
Militia—John B. Thompson.
Naval Affairs—Thos. B. King.
Foreign Affairs—Truman Smith.
Territories—C. B. Smith.
Revolutionary Pensions—Wm. B. Cocke.
Invalid Pensions—Henry Nes.
Roads and Canals—Robert C. Schenck.
Patents—John W. Farely.
Public Buildings and Grounds—John W. Houston.

Revised and Unfinished Business—J. W. Hornbeck.
Accounts—Linn Boyd.
Mileage—Hiram Belcher.
Engraving—Lewis C. Levin.
Library of Congress—J. Q. Adams.
Expenditures in the State Department—D. M. Barringer.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Joseph M. Root.
Expenditures in the War Department—John H. Crozier.
Expenditures in the Navy Department—P. W. Tompkins.
Expenditures in the Post Office Department—James Wilson.
Expenditures on the Public Buildings—E. C. Cabell.
Enrolled Bills—James G. Hampton.

Distressing Death.

A few days ago, in the City of New York, Dr. Arnold Weinwright, Professor in the Croshy-street Medical College, met his death in a most distressing manner. He had received a rattlesnake from his brother in Alabama, and had taken it to the Broadway house for the purpose of showing it. It was let loose on the bar-room floor, where it coiled itself up and commenced a low hum, and was teased with a stick, and some persons touching it with their feet, without it showing much consciousness. In returning it to the box Dr. W. seized it with his naked hand; instantly the reptile reared his head, threw back his jaws and struck—his fangs entering between the fingers and fastening on the inside of the ring finger on the right hand. So rapid was the progress of the poison, that, notwithstanding the most active remedies the highest medical skill could devise, he was a corpse in six hours! One account says: "He was sensible to the last, and had a full consciousness; his own knowledge and experience as a physician, though it could do nothing else for him, made him fully aware of the doom which every moment brought nearer and more near with swift and deadly certainty." About fifteen minutes before his death, as he felt the sensation of extreme pain creeping from his hand and arm towards the vital—sensation which he understood but too well as the steady march of death upon the eyelid of life—he exclaimed to a friend who was supporting him: "This is horrible—most horrible—to feel death stealing his way into my veins! That arm is dead already—and," placing the other unwhipped hand over his heart, "the destroyer will soon be here!" The melancholy inadequacy of man's boasted science was never more humbly demonstrated. Around the dying physician were collected the first medical men of the city. They were his intimate and near friends. They had hurried to him at the first word of his danger; and, up to the last moment, they could give him only unavailing wishes and temporary efforts to smooth his rapid passage from this warm and breathing life, into the undiscovered mystery, cold and dark, beyond. What ignorance is all our knowledge! how impotent our art! The Indian, with nothing but his herbs and the simple learning of nature, were wiser in that room than the whole college of doctors! Dr. Weinwright was about 32 years of age—in the flower of his life—was the son of a London banker, and for some time a medical officer in the British army.

Hogs.—The Boonsboro' Old Fellow says, that for several days the streets of that place have been literally crowded with hogs, all destined for the Baltimore market. A gentleman who travelled from the West in a vehicle, states that he encountered thousands and thousands of hogs, and that it greatly retarded his progress in getting through them.

A Curious Coincidence.—It is just thirty-eight years since Massachusetts gave a Speaker to the House of Representatives, and in the same year in which Joseph B. Varnum, the last Speaker from the State was elected, Mr. Winthrop, the present Speaker, was born in Boston.

The accounts from Newfoundland represent the inhabitants as in a literal state of starvation, owing to the failure of the potato crop and the bad fishing season.

Great Freshet in the Ohio River. Cincinnati Inundated.—Great Destruction of Property.—Five Thousand Families rendered Homeless.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15.

The waters of the Ohio have now swelled to the highest point attained during the great flood of 1832, and the lower part of the city is entirely inundated. At least five thousand families have been rendered homeless by this disastrous flood, and great distress must ensue in consequence.

A public meeting of the citizens has been called to provide the means for alleviating their destitute condition. The stores south of Pearl street are flooded, and Broadway is overflowed. It is useless to calculate the damage, or to endeavor to give an idea of the distress existing among us.

Business has been almost entirely suspended. Half the lumber in the city is afloat, and boats have even been carried off the stocks in the ship yards.

The snow is eighteen inches deep, and more now falling.

A despatch from the West says that on Thursday the towns of Parkersburg and Marietta were both literally inundated, and reports from Louisville represent the scene along the river to be distressing, scarcely a house that is not surrounded by water. Part of Zanesville was inundated, and at least 100 families had been forced to leave their dwellings. The City of Cincinnati, it is said, presents a spectacle.

A telegraphic despatch from Cincinnati, dated at 9 o'clock on Friday night, says that the river had been at a stand nearly all of that day, and had fallen one inch within the last few hours. This would be joyful intelligence.

Judge JOHN JONES, President of the District Court at Philadelphia, has been elected President of Girard College. The Trustees, Governors, and Matron, have also been chosen—and the College is now completely organized. The Matron is a daughter-in-law of the late Chief Justice Tilghman.

The intelligence from the Pacific is very interesting. There had been a terrible earthquake in Chili and Peru, destroying several towns. It occurred on the same day as that which destroyed the town of Ocatlan in Mexico. It appears to have come from the north.

The direction of the earthquake was evidently from the north. Coquimbo suffered extremely, its best public buildings were reduced to a mass of ruins. The oscillations of the earth were frightful. The whole population slept in the open field; even the stones in the rivers were raised from their beds and thrown to a distance.

Outrage in France.—An American Imprisoned.—Mr. Jacob Hundertfund, a respectable citizen of Newark, N. J., went to Europe in company with his son about a year ago, and was induced by his friends to take several letters to the wife and brother of Nicholas Metzger, some time since arrested in New York as a fugitive from France, where he was charged with forgery. Hundertfund, who was a total stranger to Metzger, delivered them as requested, and arrived in Paris, on his return home, on the 2d of December last, when he was arrested and imprisoned. Notwithstanding his protestations of innocence, and the interference of the American Minister, he was kept ten months confined among felons and murderers, as a kind of hostage for the delivery of the forger, Metzger, whom he had never seen in his life. He has just returned to his family and friends in Newark.

Mr. Clay's speech will be the foundation of the Whig creed in the coming contest, as his doctrines have been the Shibboleth of the party in past days. His wisdom is operative yet for his country's good, and the matchless intellect which has already been the protecting agent between sanctity and integrity of the Union, and its ruin, comes again in the hour of his country's need to dispel the danger, and to bring hope and truthfulness to the despairing and fearful.

DIED.

On the night of the 13th inst., very suddenly, Mr. JAMES ASHMEAD, of this Borough, at an advanced age.

On the 6th inst., at Eaton, Ohio, Mrs. JANE ELIZA BELL, wife of Dr. Wm. P. Bell, lately of this Borough, and daughter of Mr. Wm. Withrow, in the 24th year of her age.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

AN Examination of the Public Schools of the Borough of Gettysburg will take place this week as follows:—Mrs. M. C. Ray's School on Monday afternoon and evening the 20th; Mr. H. C. C. on Wednesday morning; Mrs. KEENE, on Wednesday afternoon; Mr. DUTCHMAN on Thursday morning; Mr. PAXTON, on Thursday afternoon; Mrs. STANLEY, on Friday morning.

The Parents and Guardians of the pupils, as also the public, are respectfully invited to attend the examinations.

By order of the Board,
D. M. CONAUGHT, Pres't.
H. J. SCHREIBER, Sec'y.
Dec. 20.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons heretofore mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 17th day of January next, viz:

The account of Elias Harbaugh, Jacob Harbaugh, and Leonard Harbaugh, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Harbaugh, deceased.

The Guardianship account of Israel Irwin, Guardian of David Stewart, minor child of David Stewart, of Hamilton township, deceased.
ROBERT COBAN, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg, Pa.
Dec. 20, 1847.

THE FESTIVE SEASON.

Annals, Albums, Gift Books.

THE custom which prevails in this country of presenting to our friends Holiday and Birthday Gifts, is certainly a very pleasing one. And nothing, it appears to us, is so suitable for this purpose as an elegant and useful Book, which, by means of its choice sentiments, has the power—not possessed by any other gift—of sweetly reminding one of the friend who gave it. We therefore advise all to repair to the

Cheap Bookstore of Keller Kurtz, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, where may be found a tempting variety of Annals, illustrated editions of the Poets, books of Piety and Devotion, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, of all sizes, prices and binding, suited to old, young, grave and gay, and cheaper than they have ever been sold in this market. A few of them are—
Gem of the Season, 20 plates, Leaflets of Memory, Christian Keepsake, Gift of Friendship, Friendship's Offering, Floral Offering.

Lady's Scrap-Book, Poetry of Flowers and Flowers of Poetry, Garland, Jewel, Moss Rose, Hyacinth, Mother's Present, Christmas Blossoms, Poets of America Illustrated, Dictionary of poetical quotations, Religious Souvenir, Christian Keepsake. Also, a large and splendid assortment of other Books suitable for Holiday Presents. Also, an extensive assortment of JUVENILE BOOKS, at low prices, and of the choicest character.

The above, with a general assortment of Miscellaneous Books, have just been received from the Eastern markets at the lowest prices, and shall be offered to purchasers at prices that cannot fail to please all. The Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and vicinity are invited to call and examine the extensive assortment of Books, &c. for sale by

KELLER KURTZ.

Dec. 20.

Washington Independent Guards!

YOU will parade at the house of Moses Smith, in Cashtown, on SATURDAY the 1st day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely, each member prepared with ten rounds of cartridges; winter uniform; arms and accoutrements in complete order.

By order of the Captain,
ADAM J. WALTER, O. S. id

Dec. 20.

Codey's Lady's Book

PUBLISHED monthly, and the LADY'S DOLLAR NEWSPAPER published twice a month—making three publications a month sent to any person one year, who will forward THREE DOLLARS to the publisher. L. A. CODEY, No. 113 Chesnut street Philadelphia.

Dec. 20.

HANCE'S Compound Syrup of Horehound.—For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Bronchitis, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the lungs or neglected cold.

Take time by the forelock, is a piece of advice which is suitable for all seasons, and applicable to all purposes; though there is no instance in which this piece of advice is more valuable, than to persons who have a cough or cold, for if they neglect what may appear to them very trifling in the beginning, it may lead to inflammation of the lungs, and finally Consumption. To all who have a cough we would say, procure a bottle of Hance's Compound Syrup of Horehound. The medicine is pleasant to take, and it may save you years of suffering. Price 50 cts. per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$2.50. For sale by Seth S. Hance, 105 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buchner and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg.

Dec. 20.

J. Lawrence Hill, D. O.

AS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Office in South Baltimore street, next door to Mr. Forry's Hotel.

Nov. 22.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

at all kinds, constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices, at the Book and Stationery Store of S. H. BUEHLER.

Dec. 13.

VALUABLE STORE HOUSE

AT PUBLIC SALE.

NOW there is a rare chance for Merchants to get one of the most valuable situations for business in the State. The subscriber will expose to Public Sale.

On Saturday the 9th of January, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, his

Valuable Property,

on which he now resides, situated in PETERSBURG, (V. S.) Adams county, Pa., on the corner of Main and Harrisburg streets. The Buildings are first-rate. Call and see them, and judge for yourselves. Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN B. MCNEARY.

N. B.—If the above named property is not sold on or before the 8th of January, it will be FOR RENT.

He would also inform the public that he has a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

which he will sell off at wholesale or retail, at reduced prices and great bargains.

NOTICE.

I AM going to Schuylkill county to commence the Coal Mining business, (I want money,) and give notice to all persons indebted to me to call immediately and settle the same. If their accounts are not settled on or before the first day of February next, they will not blame me if they find them in the hands of an Officer.

JOHN B. MCNEARY.

Petersburg, (Y. S.) Nov. 29.

Baltimore Price Current.

Wheat,	6 12 to 6 25
Barley,	1 33 to 1 37
Rye,	90 to 93
Corn,	55 to 61
Oats,	35 to 40
Beef Cattle,	4 00 to 6 00
Hogs,	5 00 to 5 12

SHERIFF'S SALES.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, and alias Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, On Saturday the 15th day of January, 1848, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND, situate in Union township, Adams county, Pa., containing FOUR ACRES, more or less, on which is erected a 1½ story

Log Dwelling House, said property adjoining lands of Enoch Leffer, Philip Beard, and others—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Casper M. B. Shandbrook.

ALSO—

A LOT OF GROUND,

situate in Oxford township, Adams county, Pa., containing TWO ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a TWO-STORY Log Dwelling House, a Log Stable, a young Orchard, adjoining lands of Samuel Lilly and others—Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Anthony Storm.

ALSO—

Five Lots of Ground, (together.)

situate in Huntersville, Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lots of Martha Hagerman, and fronting on Main street, on which are erected a 1½ story double

Rough-cast Dwelling,

a weather-boarded frame Stable, a well of water, Garden, and Fruit Trees. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Simon Bishorn.

ALSO—

No. 1.—A Lot of Ground,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lots of Nicholas Cadori and others—to which the defendant is entitled to the undivided half.

No. 2.—A Half Lot of Ground,

situate in Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lots of John Adler and others, in Washington street.

No. 3.—A Tract of Land,

situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Alexander Currans, Robert and Hugh McLaughlin, and others, containing 6 Acres, more or less.

No. 4.—The undivided interest

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the AD-
MINISTRATOR ACCOUNTS of the deceased
persons hereinafter mentioned will be pre-
sented to the Court of Adams County, for
confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the
21st day of December next, viz.:

The account of William Wolf, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Miller, deceased.
The third account of William Albright, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Daniel Eyster, deceased.
The account of Anthony Dearborn and Samuel Dearborn, Administrators of the Estate of Samuel Dearborn, deceased.

The account and final account of John Marshall, Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Koot, deceased.
The account of George Heagy and William Gilt, Testamentary Trustees of Mary Ann Heagy.

ROBERT COBEAN, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
Nov. 22, 1847.

NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas Leech, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of THOMAS LEECH, late of Menallen township, Adams County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues; and all persons having claims or demands against said Estate, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HAMILTON EVERITT, Esq.,
Nov. 22.

NOTICE.

Estate of Gabriel Spangler, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GABRIEL SPANGLER, late of Tyrone township, Adams County, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said Estate to discharge the same without delay; and those having claims are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The first named Administrator resides in Straban township, and the latter in Tyrone township.
SAMUEL DEARDORFF, Adm'r.
HENRY SPANGLER, Adm'r.
Nov. 22.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Menallen township, about the 1st of July last.

FOUR SHEEP.

2 old ewes and 2 lambs—a salt in each ear—the ewes have black legs and black about the head; a small bell on one of them. The owners desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

DAVID WARREN,
Nov. 22.

NOTICE.

Estate of Anthony Switzer, deceased.
LETTERS of Administration, with the will annexed on the Estate of ANTHONY SWITZER, late of Tyrone township, Adams County, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said Estate to discharge the same without delay; and those having claims are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL SAEGER, Adm'r de bonis.
Nov. 22.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

A DAILY LINE

between Gettysburg and Baltimore.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of announcing that they have completed their arrangements for running a

NEW DAILY LINE.

between Gettysburg and Baltimore, via Littlestown, Westminster and Reisterstown. An entirely new line of superior and elegantly built

Troy Coaches, have been put on the route, together with trusty and accommodating drivers, they feel assured must give entire satisfaction to the Travelling Public.

The line will run through daily, (Sundays excepted) leaving regularly at 7 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN L. TATE & CO.,
Sept. 20.

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed.

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making residence, and to pursue the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, John Reed, Esq. of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his office, on Chambersburg street, opposite the Store of William W. Paxton, and at lodgings, at the Hotel of James M. Cosh.

Nov. 1.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle.

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Court of Adams County, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South east Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Henry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.

He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly on all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.
He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 6.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS The Hon. Wm. N. IRVING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district; and GEORGE SWANSON and JAMES M'DIVITT, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept bearing date the 17th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, & to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 17th day of January next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg;
December 13, 1847.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JESSE MATTHEWS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
AND
JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

HOVER'S

First Premium Writing Ink.

THIS Ink has for a long while become established as a National article, and the following testimonials from Washington City, prove its merits to that distinction:

House of Representatives,
Washington City, Feb. 24, 1843.

I state that I have used the Ink, during the present session of Congress, manufactured by Joseph E. Hover, Esq. of Philadelphia, and I have found it to be an article of most excellent quality.

JOHN WHITE, Speaker Ho. Rep.
Patent Office, Washington, D. C.,
February 24, 1843.

Sir—Your Black Writing Ink has been used in this Office since October last, and is entirely approved.

I am, respectfully,
J. W. HAND, Chief Clerk.
Mr. Joseph E. Hover, Philad.

Hover's Adamantine Cement.

The following from Bicknell's Reporter will best illustrate its value: "Mr. Hover manufactures 'Adamantine Cement' for joining broken china, glass, &c., we have tried the article and found it to be excellent."

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, No. 87 North Third Street, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia, by

JOSEPH E. HOVER, Manufacturer,
Aug. 9.

New Iron and Steel Store.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to call the attention of purchasers of IRON and STEEL, to the new assortment of Swedish, Norwegian, Refined, Cable and Common English Iron, which they now have and are constantly receiving from Europe direct. Also, American Iron, consisting of Hoop, Band, Sheet, &c. English, Russian and American Steel Iron; Small Round and Square Iron, from 3 1/16ths and upwards; Boiler and Flue Iron, Horse Shoe and Nail-Rods; and various sizes of Locomotive, Fire and Railroad Iron; Angle Iron, Half-Round Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel, from best stamps of Sweden Iron; Cast and Sheet Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest rates, for cash, or at six months for approved reference, and to which they invite the attention of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.

Also, DIC and BLOOM IRON, received on commission, on which advances will be made.

EARPS & BRINK,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
609 North 3rd St., & 60 North 2nd Avenue,
Philadelphia, July 20.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

LEONARD STOUGH,
Gettysburg, April 24.

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

GEORGE ARNOLD,
Sept. 20.

FANCY ARTICLES.

Cologne, Soap, Hair Oil, Tooth Brushes, Toilet Powders, &c., for sale by

N. H. BUCHHEIT,
Dec. 13.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

CLOSING BUSINESS!!!

A Great Chance for Bargains!!!
I HAVE determined to quit my present business, and will sell off my whole stock at a very low price. My stock consists of every thing in the DRY GOODS and FANCY line; the best GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c. &c. When every thing will be sold at the lowest rate, it is unnecessary to particularize in an advertisement. It is certain that all persons will find amongst my goods something to suit them, and it is not the less certain that prices shall not be in the way to prevent a sale. The present opportunity is a rare one, for my stock was purchased at the very lowest market prices, and it consists of the best quality articles. I have no old nor damaged goods on hand; so all who will call on me may be assured of buying first-rate goods and at the greatest reduction of prices.

To every body, I say come and buy my Goods, and you will find that you will save a great deal of money, by so doing. To any person wishing to begin business, the present chance is a good one, for I would dispose of my stock, entire, to a great advantage to the purchaser.

E. H. DOWRA,
N. B. I have a few LIQUORS, very cheap.
Gettysburg, Dec. 6.

THE WAR IN MEXICO

AND OUR VICTORIES.

Much talked about has been your know, The famous battles in Mexico; None dare dispute, but must confess, The glory of our arms' success. But mightier victories than these Have long been made with greater ease; Victories triumphant and complete, At Marcus Samson's, in York street.

For Clothing Cheap there's none dare try To rival him in quantity; In style and make, and fit and ease, His patrons he is sure to please.

His stock is great, his prices small, Who would buy cheap had better call.

Are you going to buy CLOTHING this fall, and do you want to buy cheap?—If so, call at

SAMSON'S

Clothing and Variety Store,

nearby opposite the Bank, in Gettysburg, where the largest and best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for BOYS and MEN'S wear, ever received in Gettysburg, is now being opened. It is unnecessary, as it would be impossible, to enumerate the different articles comprising the assortment, which includes every variety of Boys' and Men's Apparel, such as superfine Cashmere, and Cloth Dress COATS and CLOAKS; fine and superior Tweed Coats; Cassinet do; plain and fancy Cassimere, Cloth, Tweed, and Cassinet PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, Plain and Fancy VESTS—Wrappers, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, CAPS, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of

FANCY ARTICLES,

Jewelry, Spectacles, Perfumery, Pen-knives, Combs, Shaving Apparatus, Purse, Dish Stands, Umbrellas, Violin and Guitar Strings, Needles, Pins, &c. &c.

Having purchased an unusually large supply of Goods for Cash, and having determined to sell on the Cash and One Price principle, I have put down my Goods to the lowest prices, and will sell them at astonishingly low rates.

If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing your Fall and Winter Clothing, call, and examine the splendid assortment now opening by

MARCUS SAMSON,
Nov. 8.

Now is the Time!

NEW GOODS.

George Arnold

HAS just received and is now opening a large and handsome stock of FALL GOODS, as has ever been offered to the public in this place. They have been selected with much care—bought upon the very best terms, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please. The Stock consists, in part, of

CHEAP CLOTHES,

COATINGS, CASSIMERS, CASSINETTS, Jeans, Velvets and Velvet Cords, Pilots and Beaver CLOTHS—cheap; Plaid, Striped, and Plain Goods of every variety for Ladies' Cloaks, very low; also, figured, Plaid, and Plain

FRENCH CLOTHS,

a very superior article for Ladies' Cloaks, with Trimmings to suit—very cheap; also, Plushes, Velvets, Satins & Silks, of every variety of color, for Ladies' Bonnets, with Trimmings to suit; plain French and English Merinoes, Plaids, Stripes, Plain Goods, every variety; Mohair and Silk-warp

ALPACAS,

superior and very cheap. Also—Rep. Cashmere, De Laines, Gingham, Calicoes, Silks, plain, figured, plaid and striped, with almost every variety of articles for

LADIES' DRESSES.

4-4 Silk Velvets and 4-4 Black Italian Silks, for Ladies' Cardinals, with trimmings to suit

CHEAP DOMESTICS,

Queensware, Hardware, FRESH GROCERIES, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at prices that cannot be beat.

If you call it will do you pleasure to show the Goods and give you BARGAINS, such as you have not had heretofore.

P. S.—If you want to buy CHEAP STORES, call with

GEORGE ARNOLD,
Gettysburg, Oct. 4.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partnership for the practice of the Law, will attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will visit the neighboring Counties, as desired.

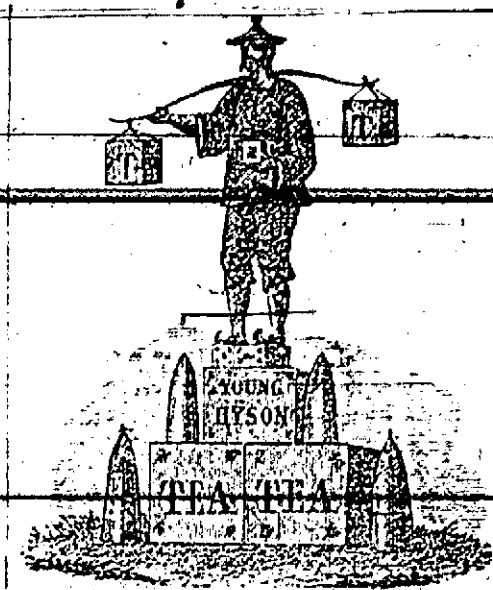
Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank and Public Offices, where one of the firm may at all times be found, and where communications will receive prompt attendance.

JAMES COOPER,
R. G. M'CREARY,
June 21.

WATCHES.

of all kinds, will be cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Gettysburg.

July 19.



GETTYSBURG TEA AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF THE SUPERIOR TEAS OF

JENKINS & COMPANY,

TEA DEALERS,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE Subscriber has taken the Agency for the sale of the excellent TEAS—has received and will be kept supplied with a vast assortment of Green and Black of the various kinds and qualities, and which it is confidently believed will, on trial, speedily take the preference in this community over all other TEAS. They are in neat packages of 1, 4, and 1 lb. each, labelled with their name, the kind of Tea and price, with a metallic seal for the purpose of preservation of the quality, having full weight of Tea in each.

One of the partners of the Concern (who selects the TEAS) learned this difficult business of the Chinese themselves, having resided among them many years, at Canton, engaged in the Tea trade. Possessing this extraordinary advantage, the ability of the House is unquestionable, and may be relied upon for furnishing, not only safe, but also, most delicious TEAS, and at the lowest possible prices.

At this period, when the public taste is undergoing a change from the GREEN to BLACK TEAS, it may be interesting to know that the CHINESE universally drink BLACK TEAS, considering the GREENS fit only for foreigners.

J. L. SCHICK,
Nov. 1.

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Carriages between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 90 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail-Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT,
York, April 20.

W. B. M'CLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

Whoever wants a first-rate Time-Piece

CAN be accommodated by calling at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to Mr. Duesler's Drug Store—where a new lot of beautiful 24 hour and 8 day CLOCKS have just been received from the City. They are of the best manufacture and will be warranted. Give us a call—they will be sold cheap.

July 19.

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN,
Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR THE Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases, which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Horehound, Wild Cherry, Sassailla, Boneset, Elecampane, Licorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One year's experience in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confectionery Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. Foxworth's Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER,
Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hav's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandy, Gin,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS
of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

TAX COLLECTORS,

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL TAXES on Duplicates in hands of Collectors at the present time will be required to be paid on or before the first day of January, 1848. On all Taxes unpaid after that date 6 per cent. interest will be charged according to law.

JOSEPH FINK,
A. HEINTZLEMAN, } Comm'rs
JACOB KING,
Attest—J. AUGUSTIN BACH, Clerk.
Commissioners' Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 1, 1847.

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker.

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments for the very liberal patronage which has been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he still continues the CABINET-MAKING in Chambersburg street, at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING, and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs at as reasonable rate as at any other establishment in the place; and of as good quality, made of the best materials and by one who understands his business.

All kinds of produce, and lumber, will be taken in exchange for Furniture, and the highest market-price given.

COFFINS will be made at the shortest notice; and all orders promptly attended to, as usual.

DAVID HEAGY,
Gettysburg, March 22.

REMOVAL.

ASAIAS J. CULP respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has removed his

Tailoring Establishment

to the room formerly occupied by Wm. BRIDGEMAN, opposite WAMPLER'S TINNERY, in Baltimore street, where he will be pleased to attend to the orders of all who wish to have work done up in fashionable style, and at low rates. Arrangements have been made to receive the

Latest Fashions.

from Philadelphia and New York, so that customers can rely on having their garments made in the most approved styles.

Country produce will be taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Aug. 23.

THE DAILY NEWS.

THE unexampled success which has thus far attended the News Establishment, encourages the proprietors to spare no exertions to make the Daily News a paper which shall be second to none of its contemporaries in Philadelphia. They will make it their especial aim to impart a dignified and high moral tone to the paper, and to exclude from its columns every thing of an indelicate or offensive nature. They have the most ample resources, in every respect to enable them to give to its readers the latest and most accurate local, foreign and domestic intelligence; and also full and reliable accounts of the Markets and Commercial news generally.

The Daily News will continue to advocate Whig principles as originally expounded by the Fathers of the Constitution, and adopted by the accredited organs and champions of

RECEPTION OF GENERAL TAYLOR.

The Reception Procession at New Orleans—Brilliant Spectacle—Departure of Gen. Taylor for Memphis.

Petersburg, Dec. 11, 1847.
The express of to-day from New Orleans contains papers of the 4th and 5th instant.

The accounts given of the magnificent procession in honor of Gen. Taylor, which took place on the 3d inst., show that it was in every way worthy of the occasion, and what might have been expected from the enthusiastic and excitable character of the population of the Crescent City.

He landed at the Place d'Armes amid the thunders of artillery, salutes of one hundred guns having been fired from each of the public squares. In reply to the invitation of the Mayor to become the guest of the city, the gallant hero made a brief but appropriate reply. From the landing he passed through the Place d'Armes, in which a triumphal arch had been erected, and entering the Cathedral, immediately opposite, he listened to an appropriate address from Bishop Blanc. Gen. Taylor replied in an eloquent manner. The grand *Te Deum* was then sung by a full choir, accompanied by a powerful band of instrumental performers.

On the conclusion of the services, the procession was formed and moved through the principal streets of the city, according to previous arrangements. The General was escorted to the St. Charles Hotel, where he took up his quarters.

The St. Charles Hotel was brilliantly illuminated, and in front of the gentlemen's parlor a transparency of the General, in his old brown coat, was exhibited, having for its motto, "A little more grape, Capt. Bragg."

A splendid dinner took place the same evening at the St. Charles Hotel, which was given in honor of the General. Grand displays of fire works were given during the evening, and the city's guests, with his suite, visited the theatres, which were crowded to overflowing on the occasion.

On the 4th, the presentation of the sword, voted to Gen. Taylor by the Legislature of Louisiana, was made, accompanied by most interesting ceremonies. The weapon was presented by Governor Johnson, in a long and most eloquent and enthusiastic speech. The reply of the General was brief, but at the same time very appropriate and eloquent.

The Omissions of the Message.—President Polk, although apparently frank and bold with regard to the war with Mexico, has omitted several important matters in his recent message to Congress. Not a word of explanation is given in relation to the withdrawal of a large portion of the troops from Gen. Taylor, immediately preceding the battle of Buena Vista. No apology or explanation is made for the small force at the command of Major General Scott, immediately after the battle of Cerro Gordo. The policy of the Government in refusing volunteers at one moment, and soliciting them a short time after, is not explained. The effects of the admission of Santa Anna into Mexico is not hinted at. The blunder of allowing Paredes to escape through Vera Cruz is passed over without a word of comment. In brief, the message is a labored effort to elude the charge of having provoked the war, and to prove that peace can only be secured by the expenditure of more millions and the sacrifice of more lives. The matter will soon come up in detail before both Houses of Congress, when the conduct and policy of the campaign from first to last will be analyzed without fear or favor.—*Phila. Inq.*

"Stand by the Country."—Aye, stand by the country. A noble sentiment, always stimulating the heart of the patriot. But what is standing by the country? Is it to assert the infallibility of the Executive, and to require the passive obedience of the people? Is the President the Country? Are his measures never to be canvassed, except for approval? Is the freedom of thought and speech limited to the applause of his acts, while the right to condemn is denied?

Stand by the country, say we. Stand by it in glory and gloom. Stand by it whether the President is right or wrong. When the President is right, sustain him and the country; when he is wrong, restrain him, and thus stand by the country. It is as much the duty of true patriotism to oppose the President when wrong as it is to sustain the cause of the country when right. That is the truest test of true patriotism. It requires no moral courage to stand by the country when she is right; but it is a proof of moral heroism to resist the Executive in doing wrong. Is not this the duty of a republican patriot? The doctrine that we must stand by the President, right or wrong, is only taught by tyrants, and only submitted to by slaves. Freemen will stand by the country, whether assailed by foreign or domestic enemies, the latter of whom, as being more dangerous, are more to be feared than the former.—*Cin. Atlas.*

A new kind of Bed.—The Cumberland Civilian publishes an extract of a letter from W. P. Wood, of that town, now in Mexico, which says:—

"The night after the battle of Churubusco, we slept upon the field. I crept under a shed where the surgeons had been engaged in the amputation of limbs, &c., and there slept soundly. In the morning I found that I had been sleeping on a pile of legs and arms, which were thinly covered with straw."

THE WAR.

Some of the leading facts disclosed by the President's Message and its accompanying documents, are thus briefly set forth in the N. York Courier:

The first of these facts is, that of peace—an early and satisfactory peace—no prospect is held out. That most desirable consummation—desirable on every ground of national economy, national morality and common humanity—is as distant apparently as on the day when the cannon of Gen. Taylor were first pointed from the left bank of the Rio Grande upon the public square of Matamoros.

The second is that other large demands for soldiers are to be made upon our country. The War Department estimates the deficiency in the regular regiments now in the field at 7,500 men, and that in the volunteer at 12,500.

We first need, then, 20,000 men to fill up the skeleton regiments now in the service—and in addition, the Secretary asks for ten new regiments, equal to 10,000 men, and for authority to call out an additional volunteer force of 20,000 men—thus making the aggregate to be called for 50,000 men. But we have now in the field 43,500 men—making an aggregate of 93,500 soldiers, without enumerating the tens of thousands whom battles and worse than battles, climate and disease, have swept out of existence.

The third is, that in addition to the forty-seven millions of debt now existing, to the expenditure of the nine millions in the Treasury, when this administration came into power, and to the expenditure of the whole ordinary revenue—new loans to the possible—and we add more than probable, amount of thirty-eight millions—are asked for.

The fourth and last is, that the permanent military occupation of Mexico seems more than half resolved upon, by the Executive—and that at any rate, he recommends the immediate organization of Territorial Governments for New Mexico and the Californias—ours only by the sword—on the same footing as he recommends a territorial government for Oregon, ours by undisputed right.

The last Reading Journal contains several interesting letters from the Artillery company which went to Mexico from that place. Out of one hundred men who left Reading a little more than a year ago, but fifteen were on duty at the last accounts. A letter from William Gifford, Jr., dated Oct. 5, says:

I have a candid opinion that few, if any, will ever return to that lovely spot where once they were wont to roam; but oh! if some of our men could forget that sickness of the heart which too often comes over the exile in his last moments—when he pines for the land of his birth—to breathe once more the air of his childhood, and to lay his head to rest as he did in years gone by—

"The summer sun is flaming high,
He from the lattice hangs,
Pines for home and distant lands
With disappointment's pang—"

And this it is that kills some of our men—home-sickness, and at last they pine to death. Miserable men!—that long for home and cannot reach it!

You are well aware that we left home with more than an hundred men. We entered the city of Mexico with forty, all told! The others have been either discharged or dead, or back in the hospitals. Now you may well think if the Company is as unlucky in returning (besides the war is not over yet) as they were in coming here, then good-bye forever to Old Berks.

A letter from Capt. Looser, of Oct. 23, states the number then on duty at fifteen.

Mr. Greeley, the editor of the Tribune, writes as follows from Washington, where he now is:

I have just been enabled to lay hands on the Treasury Report, (or rather, letter) of Secretary Walker in regard to the Appropriations required of the new Congress for the Public Service; and, although evidently pared down and cut away to the very last extent, the amount is still appalling. Briefly, Mr. Walker requires:

For deficiencies in the Appropriations of last year to June next, \$12,932,735
For the year commencing next June, \$5,614,942

Total, \$18,547,677

For the Military Service alone he requires:

For deficiencies up to June '48, \$9,901,410

To June '49, \$1,556,758

Fortifications, ordnance, &c., 1,678,341

Pensions and arrears of do, 307,261

Navy for one year from June next, 19,246,558

Total for "glory," \$51,630,363

Besides the Interest (\$2,153,102) on the present War Debt, the cost of supporting the Military Academy, and some other items, Fifty-four Millions of Dollars demanded of Congress at one session to carry on the trade of human butchery for a single year! Will not those who must earn this immense sum pause and think? Is it not high time that they should do so?

Departure of Gen. Taylor.—General Taylor left New Orleans in the steamer Missouri on Sunday morning the 5th inst., going direct to his plantation at Baton Rouge. He will pass four days in quiet with his family, and then visit his country seat in Mississippi, where private business calls him, and to attend to which was the main cause of his asking leave of absence from his duties in the field. It was his intention to keep near the river Mississippi, so that if his services should be needed by the Government in Mexico again, he will be ready to return immediately.

TREASURY REPORT.

From the annual Treasury Report just made to Congress, it seems, the receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1847, were:

From customs,	\$23,747,861 06
From public lands,	2,498,357 29
From miscellaneous sources,	109,570 51
From avails of Treasury notes and loans	25,679,100 45

Total receipts, \$52,035,889 32

Add balance in Treasury, July 1st, 1846,

9,126,459 08

Total means, \$61,162,348 40

The expenditures during the same period were

\$59,451,177 65

Leaving balance in Treasury

July 1st, 1847, \$1,791,170 75

The receipts to the 30th June, 1847, are estimated at \$12,886,546 80. Of which \$31,000,000 from customs, \$3,500,000 from lands, \$100,000 from miscellaneous sources, \$6,285,546 80 from treasury notes and loans, and the balance in treasury, July 1st, 1847, \$1,791,170 75.

The expenditures to the same time are estimated at \$58,615,650 07, being an excess of \$15,723,114 27, above the receipts. On the 1st July, 1849, the estimated expenditures exceed the estimated means \$36,271,055 00.—*Georgetown Advocate.*

Mount Vernon.—An effort is now being made by a number of patriotic gentlemen to induce Congress to purchase Mount Vernon from its present proprietor, Mrs. Jane C. Washington, who has signified her willingness to dispose of one hundred and fifty acres of the estate, including the buildings, grounds and tomb of the "Father of his Country," to the Government, on certain conditions, for the sum of \$100,000.

A memorial on the subject, addressed to both Houses of Congress, is about to be circulated throughout the entire Union, and as the desire is universal that the mansion and grounds occupied by Washington in his life time, and the tomb that now holds his sacred ashes, should be kept in a state of preservation, and be free to visitors, the memorial will doubtless receive the names of a very large majority of our countrymen.

Distressing Calamity.—Island of Tobago.—It will be recollected that, from the Jamaica papers received some weeks ago, we announced that a terrible hurricane had recently devastated the beautiful island of Tobago, one of the British West India possessions, causing a great destruction of property and human life. The New Orleans Commercial Times has letters giving some details of this catastrophe, from which we learn that sixty-one large country residences, fifty-nine plantation sugar-works, and six hundred and thirty-two dwelling houses, and other edifices, of which some were religious ones, churches, chapels, &c., have been swept into irretrievable ruin by this awful storm. Up to the latest dates, the names of thirty human beings have been ascertained, as having perished during the terrible war of elements; and it is believed when full accounts are received from remote parts of the Island, that number will be very much increased.—The Jamaica papers say that the distress occasioned among the population by the disaster, is so great, that a memorial has been addressed to the Home Government, for aid and succor.

Russia, Austria, and the Conquered Poles.—The National informs us that the news it has received chills the heart with horror. Nobles, denounced for having deplored in their own family circles the calamities of their country, have been seized at dead of night, and conducted to distant fortresses, without any one knowing their fate. Young girls have been dragged naked from their beds, outraged by drunken soldiers, and gone mad with shame and fear. Men have been immured, on suspicion, in dark dungeons for six or seven months, till they have confessed imaginary crimes. Land-owners have been attacked on the highways, beaten, mutilated, left for dead, and then claimed by the Austrian police to undergo fresh tortures.

Human nature shudders at hearing with what cruelty the Russian Government treats the Polish imprisoned patriots. Grzegorzewski, who signed the Cracow manifesto, imprisoned in the citadel of Warsaw, became very soon insane. The old Senator, Wislogowski, could not endure the torture, and died. The bride of the unfortunate Dobrynski was let out from the jail of the citadel, but she soon died. Morszyn has broken his skull by beating it against the walls of his prison, not being able to support the torture. Anthony Iaprocki, beaten to death, cried out to his latest moment, "I am dying for the most sacred cause of Poland."

The case of the Trustees of St. Michael's Church vs. the County of Philadelphia, has been brought to a close, by the Jury giving a verdict for the plaintiffs of \$27,000 damages. The total amount of damages claimed was \$29,631. St. Michael's Church, it will be recollected, was destroyed by fire during the Kensington riots, while it was in the possession of the military, who had been charged by the Sheriff with its preservation.

Hogs.—Thirteen thousand hogs have been transported by the railroad to the Baltimore market during the past two weeks. There are now registered on the books of the office at this place, twelve thousand one hundred more for the same destination.—*Cumberland Civ.*

Colony of 20,000 Blacks in Canada.

This colony settled in the fertile country between Lakes Huron and Erie, appears to be flourishing. They have a manual labor school—the British American Institute—at Dawn Mills, the head of navigation on the Sydenham river, 60 miles from Detroit, with a tract of 300 acres attached, and 7 buildings. Some eighty pupils are engaged for the winter. Among the new secular enterprises in progress is a large steam mill. These blacks are mostly fugitives from the South, and accessions are being made to their numbers, by new arrivals of slaves. Schools among them are sustained by abolitionists in the States, and taught by their agents.

Opinion at the South.—Members of Congress lately arrived at Washington from the South, say that at New Orleans and in other Southern towns there is much feeling on the subject of the war, and that the people, without distinction as to old parties, are divided on the question of continuing the war. There is no longer any medium party, but they are, on the one side, in favor of abandoning the war altogether, and on the other of occupying and annexing all Mexico.

The propositions of Messrs. Clay, Webster and Calhoun will find there very warm support, and so will the ultra counter propositions of the President.

Ireland.—A Liverpool letter of the latest date, Nov. 19, says that within the last week or two the potato rot had appeared again with greater violence than ever. Some kinds which were never before affected, had been attacked. The same letter states that the accounts from Ireland are most frightful, and adds, "the starvation will be much worse this year than last."

A postscript to a Dublin letter, written on the 18th of November, says that the deficiency of food in Ireland this year will be equal to the production of one million of acres of potatoes.

Buchanan and Dallas.—The controversy between the adherents of these two gentlemen grows "fast and furious," at Philadelphia, they have even come to blows. A meeting of the party was called in that city, for one evening last week, for the purpose of making arrangements to hold a general meeting to back the Administration in the conduct of the war. When it assembled, "the tug of war" began at the same time, the Buchanan and Dallas men both laboring to get the control of the affair. From high words, the factions proceeded to hard knocks; and spent so much time in spilling Democratic blood, that, according to the Ledger, they had not been able to organize at a late hour of the night. Had not these "war hawks" better show their courage in fighting the Mexicans instead of mauling each other in order to get the start in the race after the spoils?—*York Rep.*

A Beautiful Scene.—A beautiful scene was witnessed at the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city, on Wednesday evening last; it was the presentation, by the congregation, to the Rev. Dr. Wylie, their pastor, of a piece of plate and a purse containing five hundred dollars in gold. The evening was the fiftieth anniversary of Dr. Wylie's assumption of his pastoral charge.—There stood the noble old man, nearly seventy-five years of age, deeply affected by the address made to him, and replying in the most feeling manner!—There, too, was the congregation, crowding around their beloved minister! At the close of the services, those present passed in procession by the pulpit, and shook hands with Dr. Wylie. It was a deeply interesting scene.—*Phila. Bul.*

A Scientific Congress assembled at Venice during the present year, and fourteen hundred and seventy-two men of science, and about two thousand lovers of science, met in the Ducal Palace, commencing on the 18th of September, and continued three weeks. The assembly had under its consideration questions of physics, mathematics, mechanics, geology, mineralogy, geography, archaeology, agriculture, technology, botany, vegetable physiology, chemistry, zoology, comparative anatomy, and medicine.

The merchants and capitalists in the Atlantic cities have suffered by the late failures in Europe to a much greater extent than was generally supposed. Few were at first willing to acknowledge their losses, but the facts now begin to leak out. The New York Express says that our merchants have lost at least eighteen hundred thousand dollars by the failures, the dividends on which will not average more than fifteen per cent. This would leave a million and a half of dollars against this country in settling the balance of trade.

A New Game.—A couple of rogues have been playing a new game in the western part of Ohio. One passed through the country, confining his visits to small villages, distributing Bank Note Lists, in which the Tenth Ward Bank, of New York, a broken establishment, was quoted at par. The other soon followed with the bills of said Bank, and succeeded in doing the honest people to the amount of some hundreds.

Mr. Polk has now been President for nearly three years. How has he discharged his duties?—*Richmond Eng.*

In such a manner as to make the people very anxious to discharge him.—*Louisville Journal.*

Death of Chancellor Kent.

This eminent man died on Sunday evening, at New York, in the 85th year of his age. In 1798, James Kent, then Recorder of New York, was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. In February, 1801, says the Journal of Commerce, he was appointed Chief Justice, and remained in that office until February 23th, 1814, when he was made Chancellor of the State, the functions of which office he performed with distinguished ability till disqualified by the Constitution, July 31st, 1823, in consequence of having attained the age of sixty years. In 1821, he represented Albany county in the State Convention which formed the Constitution that went into operation 1st July, 1823.

Chancellor Kent was no less distinguished for the virtues of a good man, which secured to him all the ornaments of age, and its consolations, "as honor, love, obedience, and troops of friends," than for brilliant talents and profound legal attainments.

Negotiation with Mexico.—From all we hear, it would seem that the President has consulted Bishop Hughes on the subject of Mexican affairs, and proposed that he should proceed to Mexico in a private capacity, but at the government expense, for the purpose of bringing about, if possible, a pacific disposition on the part of the Mexicans, probably by persuading the Mexicans in the first place, of the sincere affection of our Government for them, and our earnest desire to do them good.

Such a mission, we understand, the Bishop declined, but was willing to go as an authorized Ambassador; and the negotiation closed with the understanding that if circumstances should warrant it, the Bishop would be named as one of three Commissioners to treat for peace.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Prayer for Peace.—A friend has just shown us a private letter from the Hon. Henry Clay, wherein occurs the following brief but pointed paragraph in reference to his late speech and the existing war: "The important part of the speech was that which asserts the power of Congress to decide on the objects of any war; and calls upon it to proclaim what shall be those of a farther prosecution of the existing war. If Congress will act, I cannot doubt that peace will speedily ensue. May God grant us this blessing!"—*N. Y. Express.*

Earthquakes.—A letter from Mexico says that no less than four shocks of an earthquake had been experienced in that city since it had been occupied by the American troops.

An arrival at New York from the West Indies brings accounts that the effect of the late failures in England, is severely felt in money matters at all the British Islands. The pressure was apparent in almost every branch of trade.

It is asserted that in all Italy, containing a population of 22,000,000 souls, there are not as many newspapers printed as would emanate from the single city of Boston or Philadelphia; and they are small "7 by 9 sheets," containing little else than advertisements and the decrees of government.

Some of the enthusiastic citizens of N. Orleans, being desirous of having a monument of General Taylor, contented themselves, in the absence of more personal articles, with pulling hairs out of the mane and tail of "Old Whitey," the General's famous war horse. The poor animal was in considerable danger of being shorn of his flowing honors.

A Human Tigress.—We notice in an English paper that a jealous wife recently tied her husband in bed while he slept, and then poured boiling water over him. When arraigned for trial, she boldly confessed the crime.

"Her eye shot forth with all the living fire
That haunts the whelpish tigress in her ire."

Death of a Race Horse.—A gallant horse called Black Dick, in a race lately at Natchez, with Jenny Lind, fell dead whilst struggling for victory. The mare, who had run for some distance with her head to the hips of the noble animal, was about to draw clear of him, and in the effort which followed he fell dead within ten feet of the winning post.

Accident on the Reading Railroad.—The downward freight train, on Friday last, when near Pottstown, was thrown off the track by the breaking of an axle, by which casualty two men were killed and several others wounded. The names of the persons killed were Henry Gallagher, a pedlar of Philadelphia, and Owen M. Evans, formerly a conductor on the road. Several cars were very much broken.

An English Duke.—The Duke of Buckingham owes about seven millions of dollars, and yet he has land enough for a kingdom in the heart of England, with palaces and gardens, none of which can be touched by a creditor.

It is estimated that at the present time there are \$100,000,000 in specie in this country. That may be, but we know there is mighty little of it in our possession, and we presume not much more among our subscribers, or some of them would be paying off their little scores hereabouts!—*Germ. Tel.*

An officer writing from Mexico, says every thing is high in that city; he paid \$10 for a new coat; a pair of shoes cost \$1, a pound of tea \$5, and every thing in proportion.

Annual Report of the Female Bible Society of Gettysburg.

The Female Bible Society of Gettysburg was re-organized in November, 1846, and a new Constitution adopted. The Executive Committee, to whom the business of the Society is entrusted, report that they have visited the families of the Borough, and are happy to state, that, in a population of from 2,000 to 2,300, they found but two families destitute of the Bible. They also collected for the cause the sum of \$83 61. The Rev. Mr. Lore, Agent of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, who visited us, urged upon us the duty of re-supplying the County with Bibles, as he thought it not only important, but really necessary. This, we feared, was too much of an undertaking for us, and therefore did not obligate ourselves to do it; but a young man offering himself for this work if our Society would employ him, we agreed to do so for two months. His instructions were, to visit every family, ascertain if any were destitute of the Bible, and, if not able to pay for one, to supply them gratuitously. He was also instructed to solicit donations for the cause. He commenced his work in the beginning of April, and during the time employed by us, visited about half of the County, and we are pleased to state, succeeded much beyond our expectations. He reports as follows:

"To the Female Bible Society of Gettysburg."

I have now the pleasure of reporting to your benevolent body, that I have performed the duty assigned me. I have explored seven townships of the County, viz: Strasban, Hamiltonban, Franklin, Cumberland, Huntingdon, Lattimore, and New Oxford. I was treated very kindly by the people generally—much more than I expected to be when starting out. It was thought by some that I would offend many, by inquiring whether they needed a Bible or Testament; but those who took offence at such inquiries were few and far between—perhaps one out of every hundred on an average. Many good people, after contributing as much to the cause as they felt themselves able, added, "God speed the Bible cause," as I was about leaving them. I found some very dark corners in the County. Some people thought my business was a money-making one, or it would not be followed. I was also asked what kind of Bibles and Testaments I had—if they were Lutheran or German Reformed Bibles, or what kind? I was much pleased to find the destitute families generally very desirous to obtain a copy of God's word. Many paid the full price for one, others part of it, and some even the last cent they had in the house for a Bible—thus showing they were really anxious to have one; and I may expect, yet, to cherish the hope that they will make a good use of it. Many Catholics asked me if I carried the Douay Bible—that they wanted one—but a Holy or Protestant Bible they would not have, even if given to them.

The destitution I met with astonished every one. In some small settlements only two out of every six had the Bible; in other settlements only half of the people were supplied. One woman told me they could not read a Bible.—Some told me they had been keeping house for six, some eight, and some twenty years, and never had a Bible to their name. This may sound strange in the ears of many of the friends of the Bible cause, as this is the third time that Adams county has been supplied; but on inquiry I found that those families without the blessed volume had come into the County since it was last explored. Many of those destitute tried to excuse themselves for not possessing a Bible. Some told me they had not as yet been able to get one; and others that they had not been keeping house long yet; while their children may well have seen some the fifth, and others the eighth winter. But I have reason to think, from the anxiety manifested for Bibles by the destitute, that many would have supplied themselves if an opportunity had offered itself; whilst some, I feel assured, were too poor to buy a Bible. I explored all the mountain in this County, which is about seven miles wide and twenty long. No one can imagine how poor many of the mountaineers are, unless he visits them—and how thankful some of them were for the Bible. I hope the Holy Book you sent them, may prove to them an endless blessing. Often I turned away from those little huts in the mountain with a sad heart, on account of the sad and doleful stories that some of the poor women had to tell me of their hardships and difficulties.

The number of families I visited, during the time I was employed by your Society, is 1230, of whom 126 were destitute of the Bible: of these 103 were Protestants and 23 Catholics. I supplied nearly all of the destitute. A few of this number told me they were about getting a Family Bible. I collected \$73 35—which I paid over to your Treasurer. The number of Bibles I distributed is 113, and 150 Testaments.

Our Treasurer reports that she has received what was collected in the Borough, \$83 61 For Bibles and Testaments sold, 3 00 From our Agent for sale of Bibles, 98 61 Donations collected by him, 73 35

Making the sum of \$230 47 Of this we paid our Agent for services and expenses, \$52 20 Freight on Bibles, and Blank Book, 2 25 Transmitted to the Pennsylvania Bible Society, 100 00 Which leaves a balance of \$5 02

\$239 47

The Young Men's Bible Society of Pennsylvania College having made us an offer to supply the remainder of the County with Bibles, if we would assist them, we agreed to furnish them with Bibles for the purpose—this, we suppose, will require most of the funds we have on hand. If any remain after this is done, we will remit it to the Pennsylvania Bible Society, to which we are auxiliary, to assist them in sending Bibles to the destitute in other places.

Great Freshet in the Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers.—The Pennsylvania of Wednesday says:—Gentlemen that reached this city yesterday, state that the Juniata river is exceedingly high—the water in some places covering the Canal and Turnpike, and it is feared that much additional damage has resulted to the Public Works, which have been only partially repaired since the great flood which did so much damage a few months ago. The Susquehanna is also very high, but it is not supposed that any damage to the Canal, along its border, has taken place—none at least had been heard of at the last accounts from the branches.